

POETRY.

THE SETTING SUN.

This scene, how beautiful to my musing mind,
That now swift glides from my enchanted view!
The sun, sweet setting yon far hill behind,
In other worlds his visits to renew.
What spangling glories all around him shine,
What countless colors, cloudless and serene!
A heavenly prospect, brightest in decline,
Attends his exit from this lovely scene.

So sets the Christian's sun in glories clear;
So shines his soul at his departure here;
No cloudy doubts nor misty fairs arise
To dim hope's golden rays of being forgiven.
His sun, sweet setting in the clearest skies,
In meek assurance wings the soul to heaven.

MUTABILITY OF EARTHLY JOYS.

Life is a fitful shadowed hour,
A scene of light and shade,
Hope's gentle sun—grief's gloomy power—
And in the grave we're laid.

We look for peace, we look for rest,
For light in being's gloom,
Alas we find us only blest,
Reposing in the tomb.

What are the gaudy joys of earth,
What are the fleeting scenes of life,
What are its beauties, hopes and mirth,
Its anxious cares and strife!

All—all but chaff before the wind,
Chastisement by our Father given,
To fit the soul and raise the mind,
And lead the spirit on to heaven.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PULL IT UP BY THE ROOTS.

"Father, here is a dock," said Thomas, as he was at work with his father in the garden. "shall I cut it off close to the roots?"

"No," replied his father, "that will not do, I have cut it up myself many times, but it grows again stronger than ever. Pull it up by the roots, for nothing else will kill it."

Thomas pulled and pulled again, at the dock, but the root was very deep in the ground, and he asked his father to come and help him, and his father went and soon pulled it up.

"This dock root, Thomas," said his father, "which is an evil and fast growing weed in a garden, puts me in mind of the evil things that grow so fast in the hearts of children. A bad passion, even when found out, is hard to be removed, it is of no use to trifle with it; there is no other way to overcome and destroy, but to pull it up by the root."

"You have often seen in our garden, Thomas, that when the weeds are allowed to grow, they spoil all the plants and flowers that grow near them. So it is with evil passions in the heart of a child. If a little boy is ill-tempered, we must not expect to find in him, good humor, cheerfulness, thankfulness, and a desire to make others happy. And a little girl, who is idle, we need not expect to be industrious, neat or careful. As weeds injure the flowers, so bad passions will injure good qualities. If a child is undutiful to parents, and despises the commandments of God, we might as well look for a rose or a tulip in a bed of nettles, as hope to find in his heart, those graces and good desires that we love to see growing there. Now this is quite a sufficient reason why all bad passions should be pulled up by the root.

Every bad habit, every evil passion which troubles you, you should try with all your heart and mind to overcome; you should, if possible, tear it up. But you will find your own strength but weakness, and you must apply to that Almighty friend, who alone is able to strengthen you, and assist you. He can take from your heart the love of sin; and this is the only sure way of destroying it, as we have the dock, by pulling it up by the roots."

YOUTH'S FRIEND.

CONSEQUENCES OF ATHEISM.

BY MR. CHANNING.

Few men suspect, perhaps no man comprehends, the extent of the support given by religion to every virtue. No man perhaps is aware, how much our moral and social sentiments are led from this foundation; how powerless conscience would become without the belief of a God; how palsied would be human benevolence, to give aid and sustain it; how suddenly the whole social fabric would quake, and with what a fearful crash it would sink into hopeless ruins, were the ideas of a Supreme Being, of a countenance, and of a future life to be utterly erased from every mind. One lot men thoroughly believe, that they are the work and sport of chance; that no superior intelligence concerns itself with human affairs; that all their improvements, perils, however at death; that the weak have no guardian, and the injured no avenger; that there is no recompense for sacrifices to uprightness, and the pious good; that an oath is unavailing in heaven; that secret crimes leave no witness but the perpetrator; that human existence has no purpose, and human virtue no un-

failing friend; that this brief life is every thing to us, and death is total, everlasting extinction—once let men thoroughly abandon religion, and who can conceive, or describe the extent of the desolation that would follow.

We hope, perhaps, that human laws and natural sympathy would hold society together. As reasonably might we believe, that, were the sun quenched in the heavens; our torches could illuminate, and our fires quicken and fertilize creation. What is there in human nature to awaken respect and tenderness, if man is the unprotected insect of a day? and what is he more, if Atheism be true? Erase all thought and fear of God from a community, and selfishness and sensuality would absorb the whole man. Appetite, knowing no restraint, and poverty and suffering, having no solace or hope, would trample in scorn on the restraints of human laws. Virtue, duty, principle, would be mocked and spurned as unmeaning sounds. A sordid self interest would supplant every other feeling, and man would become in fact, what the theory of Atheism declares him to be, a companion for brutes.

THE BEGGAR AND BANKER.

"Stand out of my way," said a rough and surly voice, under my window one day, as I sat musing over the bustling scenes below me, at my lodgings in Chesnut street.

"Your honor will please to recollect," replied a sharp and somewhat indignant voice; "Your honor will please to recollect that I am a beggar, and have as much right to the road as yourself."

"And I am a banker," was retorted still more gruffly and angrily.

Amused at this strange dialogue, I leaned over the case, and beheld a couple of citizens, in the position which a pugilist would probably denominate *squared*; their countenances somewhat menacing; and their persons presenting a contrast, at once ludicrous and instructive. The one was a purse-proud, lordly mannered man—apparelled in silk, and presenting a carcass of nearly the circumference of a hog's head; and the other, a ragged and dirty, but equally impudent and self-important personage; and from a comparison of their countenances, it would have puzzled the most profound M.D. to determine which of their rotundities was best stored, habitually, with good victuals and drink.

Upon a close observation, however, of the countenance of the banker, I discovered, almost as soon as my eyes fell upon it, a line bespeaking humor, and awakened curiosity, as he stood fixed, and eyeing his antagonist; and this became more clear and conspicuous, when he lowered his tone, and asked—"How will you make that 'right' appear?" "How?" said the beggar; "Why, listen a moment, and I will learn you.—In the first place, do you take notice, that God has given me a soul and body just as good for all the purposes of thinking, eating, drinking, and taking my pleasures, as he has you;—and then, you may remember Dives and Lazarus, just as we pass. Then again, it is a free country; and here, too we are on an equality—for you must know, that here, even a beggar's dog may look a gentleman in the face; with as much indifference as he would a brother. I and you have the same common master; are equally free; live equally easy, and are both travelling the same journey; bound to the same place; and both have to die, and be buried in the end."

"But," interrupted the banker, "do you contend there is no difference then between a banker and a beggar?"

"Not in the least," rejoined the other, with the utmost readiness; "not in the least as to essentials. You swagger and drink wine, in company of your own choosing;—I swagger and drink beer, which I like better than your wine, in company which I like better than your company. You make thousands a day perhaps;—I make a shilling perhaps; if you are contented, I am;—we are equally happy at night. You dress in new clothes; I am just as comfortable in old ones; and have no trouble in keeping them from soiling; if I have less property than you, I have less to care about; if fewer friends, I have less friendship to lose; and if I do not make as great a shadow on the pavement, I am as great as you. Besides, my word for it, I have fewer enemies; meet with fewer losses; quarrel as little as you; and am as much as the best of you."

"And well," said the banker, who had been about to slip in a word of contempt, "as the contempt of the world is no disgrace!"

"The envy of the world is as bad as its contempt; you have, perhaps the only real share of the other. We are matched there too. And besides, the world deals in this matter equally unjust with us both. You and I live by our wits, instead of offing by our blood; and the only difference between us, in this particular worth naming, is, that it costs society more to maintain you, than it does me;—I am content

with a little, you want a great deal.—Neither of us raise grain or potatoes, or weave cloth, or manufacture any thing useful; we, therefore, add nothing to the common stock; we are only consumers; and if the world judged with strict impartiality therefore, it seems to me, I would be pronounced the cleverest fellow."

Some passers by here interrupted the conversation. The disputants separated, apparently good friends; and I drew in my head, ejaculating somewhat in the manner of Alexander in the play—Is there then no more difference between a beggar and a banker!

But several years have since passed away; and now, both of these individuals have paid the debt of nature. They died as they had lived, the one a banker, and the other a beggar. I examined both their graves, when I next visited the city. They were of similar length and breadth; the grass grew equally green above each; and the sun looked down as pleasantly on the one as on the other. No honors, pleasures, or delights, clustered round the grave of the rich man. No finger of scorn was pointed at that of the poor man.—They were both equally deserted, lonely and forgotten! I thought too of the destinies to which they had passed; of that state in which temporal distinctions exist not; temporal honors are regarded not; where pride, and all the circumstances which surround this life, never find admittance. Then the distinctions of time appeared indeed as an atom in the sun-beam, compared with those which are made in that changeless state, to which they had both passed.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

A HOGSTY DISGRACED.

The following anecdote is extracted from an address delivered before the Temperance Society in this town. It was introduced for the purpose of illustrating the debasing tendency of ardent spirits upon the human mind. The fact is well authenticated, and speaks exactly and demonstratively to the point.

"Incidents might be mentioned of too ludicrous a nature for the ears of a refined audience; and I would not descend to the narration of a single anecdote of the kind, but for the use I would make of it. A certain person, whose *relative* gave me the information, returning home one evening intoxicated, mistook his hogsty for his dwelling house, and on attempting to enter it, a little error in calculating the comparative height of the door sill and his toes, caused him to make a speedy fall at full length within. Instantly relieved from the burden of carrying his head highest, he gave himself up to the full enjoyment of drunken inaction. Started at his abrupt intrusion, the inmates of the sty had made a precipitate retreat to the remotest part of it; but seeing no further movement, they began to reconnoitre the animal which had surprised them by conduct so much more grovelling than their own; and by degrees venturing to approach him, they came up around him at length, and commenced a closer examination by gently rooting him up, alternately on each side. This hoisting by the swine at length became so violent as rather to disturb him; at which time the comfortable condition in which he imagined himself, may be conceived from the exclamation that he slyly uttered—"Do leave off tucking up, and come to bed."

ON THE INTERCOURSE OF THE AMER. PEOPLE WITH THE INDIANS.

From the Illinois Monthly Magazine, we derive the following passage of a long essay. "We acknowledge them to be several nations, yet we forbid them from making war with each other; we admit their purely allodial title to their lands, their unlimited power over them while they remain theirs, and their full possession of the right of self government within them;—yet we restrain them from selling those lands to any but ourselves; we treat with them as with free states, yet we plant our agents and our military posts among them, and make laws which operate within their territory. In our solemn leagues with them, we acknowledge them to be free, both as nations and individuals, yet we claim the power to punish in our courts, and by our laws, large crimes committed within their boundaries, denying to them even a concurrent jurisdiction, and forbidding them from adjudging in their tribunals upon the rights of our citizens, and from holding the privileges of trial by jury. We make distinctions not merely in title, but in terms, between the white man and the Indian, of the most degrading character; and at the moment when our commissioners are negotiating with their chiefs solemn leagues, involving the most important interests, pledging to them the faith of our government, and accepting from them similar pledges, we reject those same chiefs, if offered as witnesses in our courts, as persons desti-

tute of truth—as creatures too ignorant to understand, or too degraded to practise the ordinary rules of rectitude.

This simple exposition of a few of the leading features of our intercourse with the Indians, must satisfy every rational mind, that this state of things cannot be lasting; that any act of relations founded upon such principles, must be unjust, unprofitable, and temporary; and that although, in the infancy of our government, it might have been excusable in us, to adopt such a policy towards our savage neighbors, as their barbarity, or our weakness might have forced upon us, it becomes us now, as a great and enlightened people, to devise a system more consistent with our national dignity, and better adapted to advance the interests of the respective parties."

Spinsters.—Among our industrious forefathers, it was a fixed maxim that a young lady should never be permitted to marry until she had spun for herself a set of body, bed and table linen. From this custom all married women are called spinsters in legal proceedings. What a scene of busy industry would be presented, if all the young ladies who long to be married were obliged to cast away the Waverly novels, and abandon all their fashionable amusements, in order to approach the goal of matrimonial felicity, by that path of preparation which their great-grandmothers pursued.

The Locusts.—For two or three weeks past, says the Rochester Daily Advertiser, the locusts, which have been strangers in this land for some 14 or 15 years, have made their appearance in frightful number—the wood is full of them. At the head of Conesus Lake, Livingston county, on Saturday last a lad went into the woods, and caught his hat crown full of these insects, and put them on his head, and went to the Lake to fish, intending to use the locusts for bait. He was *stung* by these locusts in several places on his head; and notwithstanding proper medical aid, he died from the wounds in three or four days.

It is stated in the Boston Commercial Gazette, that on Monday of last week a respectable lady was attacked, thrown upon the ground and severely bitten by a large dog in one of the streets of Charlestown. The lady was with difficulty rescued from his clutches and immediately put under care of Dr. Walker.

IRELAND.

The London Age says—"It is a fact as notorious as the sun at noon-day, that all the western and south-western districts of the Sister-Kingdom have been in insurrection for the last two months—all law has been violated—public security, and personal safety alike outraged—property of every description laid waste and destroyed—the authorities laughed to scorn, and openly derided, defied, resisted, aye and defeated—the military and the police have been put to death like dogs in the highways—rebellion has stalked uncontrolled through the land."

Hungary forms an important part of the Austrian dominions. It is stated in the Encyclopaedia Americana, that on a superficial area of 83,500 square miles, it contains a population exceeding 3,400,000, with 52 free cities, 691 market-towns, and 11,068 villages. It is one of the healthiest, and, at the same time, one of the most productive countries of Europe, supplying all the natural productions necessary for the comfort of man. The people, in this country, means the nobility; they are styled so in official acts, and enjoy peculiar privileges, paying no imposts nor taxes, exempted from the quartering of soldiers, and from imprisonment until after conviction of a crime, (certain cases excepted,) and being alone entitled to hold landed estate. The whole burden of taxation falls on the peasants, the *indere publico contribuent*, as they are styled, which may be translated into plain English, "the wretched rabble that pay." It is hard to be insulted and taxed at the same time. Besides contributions in money and kind, and the labor they are bound to perform for the lord of the manor, they also pay tribute of all their produce to the clergy, in addition to the county magistracies and the army, and labor on the public works without pay. No wonder the Emperor of Austria does not like his people to read. It is highly convenient for the *populus Hungaricus*—the nobility that is, to have their soil tilled by intelligent natives, and their taxes paid by this *publica contribuent*.—*Baltimore American*.

At Manchester, in England, a man lately offered his wife for sale, himself acting as auctioneer. "What'll you give a wife?" said one—"A fine wife, a young wife, a handsome wife, a smart wife." The dame whispered, "And say a good wife?" "No, no," he rejoined, "I won't cheat them."

THE EX-OFFICIAL CONTROVERSY.

From the Globe, June 28.

To the Editor of the Globe:

It may be proper for me to state, that when I consented to bear the communication from the late Secretary of War, Mr. Eaton, to the late Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ingham, it was distinctly understood by Major Eaton, that, in the event of the correspondence leading to a meeting, my agency was to cease entirely, and that Major Eaton was to be attended by another friend, who was not in the city when the note was sent.

The assertion of Mr. Ingham, that I intruded into his room and threatened personal violence, is entirely erroneous. I called at his lodging, inquired if he were at home, was answered in the affirmative, and invited to his room by the servant. After the usual salutations, I asked him if he intended to answer Major Eaton's note:—He replied that he should take his own time, &c. I then told him that it was my business to communicate to him the intention of Major Eaton to take a decisive and prompt course in relation to the matter—if he failed to respond to the note of which I had been the bearer the day before. I then took my leave without the slightest menace of personal violence on my part.

P. G. RANDOLPH.

Washington, June 25, 1831.

EXECUTION.

It is stated in the Fredericktown Herald, that JOHN MARKLEY was executed on the 24th of June, at 11 o'clock, according to his sentence, in a field adjoining "The Barracks," in the suburbs of the city. He was carried from the jail to the place of execution in a carry-all, which also contained the sheriff of the county, and the Rev. Mr. Shæffer, who has most zealously acted as his spiritual guide from the time of his conviction. Having arrived at the gallows, the criminal ascended the ladder which led to the platform, with a firm and undaunted step.

The religious services having been concluded, Mr. Shæffer, in the most earnest and solemn manner, entreated Markley, if he had any knowledge of the murder, either directly or indirectly, to divulge the circumstances, as the last duty he could render mankind, and for the relief of his own conscience.—But to those entreaties he protested, as he has again and again, that he *did not murder Newey and his family, and was entirely ignorant by whom the crime was perpetrated*. In a short time after, the criminal was placed on the drop, the fatal noose adjusted, and the cap drawn over his face—and while in this situation, he was again solicited to divulge the circumstances of his crime—but he reiterated his innocence—and was then launched into eternity. His struggles were brief—the rising of one leg, and the quick heaving of the chest, being the only indications of agony.

His conduct since his conviction is said to have afforded but little evidence that he was in a contrite state, or duly sensible of the horrid character of the crime for which he has suffered; and, but a few minutes before his execution, he alleged ignorance as to where he was on the night of the murder, or how the clothes of Newey came into his possession. Neither did he satisfactorily explain a single circumstance in that mysterious chain which pointed to him as the undoubted author of the deed.

The crowd of spectators was immense, and as usual on such occasions, some females so far unsexed themselves as to appear on the ground, and among them, mothers with infants at the breast.

Markley has left a narrative of his life, partly in his own hand-writing, which will be published by the Rev. Mr. Shæffer, in the hope that it may deter mankind from the commission of crime.

Philadelphia Gallery.—Knives and Forks of a quality equal to the best made in England, are made by Mr. Barton, in Philadelphia. His pen-knives are also of an excellent description and are much in demand. Upwards of thirty skillful workmen have lately arrived from England, for the purpose of being employed in this establishment.

Canal Navigation.—About one hundred feet of Muncy Dam has been swept off by the late rise in the Susquehanna, having been undermined by the spring freshet. The West Branch canal is now entirely dry and totally unfit for use.

The President of the United States, has appointed R. B. TANEY, Esq. of this city, Attorney General of the United States, to succeed JOHN M. BRANTON, Esq. whose resignation of that office was finally accepted on the 22d inst. and we learn, that Mr. Taney has accepted of the appointment.

Baltimore Gaz.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

At \$2 per annum, in advance, or
\$2.50, if not paid within the year.

PUBLISHED BY ROBERT C. HARPER.

Advertisements \$1 per square, for 3
weeks—25 cts. per a. for each cont.

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretexts."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XV.

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1881.

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friendship to lose; and if I do not make
as great a figure in the world, I make as
great a shadow on the pavement; I am
as great as you. Besides, my word for
it, I have fewer enemies; meet with
fewer losses; carry as light a heart, and
sing as merry songs as the best of you."

"And then," said the banker, "you
an along then to sup in a world of
wags, is the contempt of the world
nothing?"

"The envy of the world is as bad as
its contempt; you have, perhaps the
one, and I a share of the other. We are
matched there too. And besides, the
world deals in this matter equally un-
just with us both. You and I live by
our wits, instead of living by our indus-
try; and the only difference between us
in this particular worth naming, is,
that it costs society more to maintain
you, than it does me;—I am content

with a little, you want a great deal.—
Neither of us raise grain or potatoes,
or weave cloth, or manufacture any
thing useful; we, therefore, add noth-
ing to the common stock, we are only
consumers; and if the world judged
with strict impartiality, therefore, it
seems to me, I would be pronounced
the cleverest fellow."

Some passers by here interrupted
the conversation. The disputants sepa-
rated, apparently good friends; and I
drew in my head, ejaculating some-
what in the manner of Alexander in
the play—Is there then no more differ-
ence between a beggar and a banker!

But several years have since passed
away; and now, both of these individu-
als have paid the debt of nature. They
died as they had lived, the one a bank-
er, and the other a beggar. I exami-
ned both their graves, and found they
were of similar
length and breadth; the grass grew e-
qually green above each; and the sun
looked down as pleasantly on the one
as on the other. No honors, pleasures,
or delights, clustered round the grave
of the rich man. No finger of scorn
was pointed at that of the poor man.—
They were both equally deserted, lone-
ly and forgotten! I thought too of the
destinies to which they had passed; of
that state in which temporal distinc-
tions exist not; temporal honors are
regarded not; where pride, and all the
circumstances which surround this
life, never find admittance. Then the
distinctions of time appeared indeed as
an atom in the sun-beam, compared
with those which are made in that
changeless state, to which they had
both passed.

JUVENIS.

From the Salem Gazette.

A HOGSTY DISGRACED.

The following anecdote is extracted
from an address delivered before the
Temperance Society in this town. It
was introduced for the purpose of illu-
strating the debasing tendency of ardent
spirits upon the human mind. The
fact is well authenticated, and speaks
exactly and demonstratively to the
point.

"Incidents might be mentioned of
too ludicrous a nature for the ears of a
refined audience; and I would not de-
scend to the narration of a single anec-
dote of the kind, but for the use I would
make of it. A certain person, whose
relative gave me the information, return-
ing home one evening intoxicated, mis-
took his hogsty for his dwelling house,
and on attempting to enter it, a little
error in calculating the comparative
height of the door-sill and his toes, caus-
ed him to make a speedy fall at full
length within. Instantly relieved from
the burden of carrying his head high-
est, he gave himself up to the full en-
joyment of drunken inaction. Startled
at his abrupt intrusion, the inmates of
the sty had made a precipitate retreat
to the remotest part of it; but seeing
no further movement, they began to re-
cognize the animal which had surpris-
ed them by conduct so much more
grovelling than their own; and by de-
grees venturing to approach him, they
came up around him at length, and
commenced a closer examination by
gently rooting him up, alternately on
each side. This hoisting by the swine
at length became so violent as rather to
disturb him; at which time the com-
fortable condition in which he imagi-
ned himself, may be conceived from
the exclamation that he sluggishly ut-
tered—"Do leave off tucking up, and
come to bed."

On the Intercourse of the Amer. People with THE INDIANS.

From the Illinois Monthly Maga-
zine, we derive the following passage of
a long essay. "We acknowledge them
to be several nations, yet we forbid
them from making war with each other;
we admit their purely attodial title
to their lands their unlimited power
over them while they remain theirs, and
their full possession of the right of
self government within them—yet we
restrain them from selling those lands
to any but ourselves; we treat with
them as with free states; yet we plant
our agents and our military posts a-
mong them, and make laws which op-
erate within their territory. In our
solemn leagues with them, we acknow-
ledge them to be free, both as nations
and individuals, yet we claim the power
to punish in our courts, and by our
laws, aggressions committed within
their boundaries, denying to them even
a concurrent jurisdiction, and forbidding
them from adjudicating in their
courts upon the rights of their citi-
zens, and from indicating the privile-
ges of their own. We make distinc-
tions not merely in effect, but in terms,
between the white man and the Indian,
of the most degrading character: and
at the moment when our commis-
sioners are negotiating with their chiefs
solemn leagues, involving the most im-
portant interests, pledging to them the
faith of our government, and accept-
ing from them similar pledges, we re-
ject those same chiefs if offered as wit-
nesses in our courts, as persons desti-

tute of truth—as creatures too ignorant
to understand, or too degraded to prac-
tise the ordinary rules of rectitude.

This simple exposition of a few of
the leading features of our intercourse
with the Indians, must satisfy every ra-
tional mind, that this state of things
cannot be lasting; that any act of rela-
tions founded upon such principles,
must be unjust, unprofitable, and tem-
porary; and that although, in the infan-
cy of our government, it might have
been excusable in us, to adopt such a
policy towards our savage neighbors,
as their barbarity, or our weakness
might have forced upon us, it becomes
us now, as a great and enlightened peo-
ple, to devise a system more consistent
with our national dignity, and better ad-
apted to advance the interests of the
respective parties."

Spinsters.—Among our industrious
forefathers, it was a fixed maxim that a
young lady should never be permitted
to marry until she had spun for her-
self a set of body, bed and table linen.
From this custom all married women
are called spinsters in legal proceed-
ings. What a scene of busy industry
would be presented, if all the young la-
dies who long to be married were obli-
ged to cast away the Waverley novels,
and abandon all their fashionable a-
musements, in order to approach the
goal of matrimonial felicity, by that
path of preparation which their great-
grandmothers pursued.

The Locusts.—For two or three
weeks past, says the Rochester Daily
Advertiser, the locusts, which have been
strangers in this land for some 14 or 15
years, have made their appearance in
frightful number—the wood is full of
them. At the head of Conesus Lake,
Livingston county, on Saturday last a
lad went into the woods, and caught
his hat-crown full of these insects, and
put them on his head, and went to
Lake to fish, intending to use the lo-
custs for bait. He was stung by these
locusts in several places on his head;
and notwithstanding proper medical
aid, he died from the wounds in three
or four days.

It is stated in the Boston Commer-
cial Gazette, that on Monday of last
week a respectable lady was attacked,
thrown upon the ground and severely
bitten by a large dog in one of the
streets of Charlestown. The lady was
with difficulty rescued from his clutches
and immediately put under care of
Dr. Walker.

IRELAND.

The London Age says—"It is a fact
as notorious as the sun at noon-day,
that all the western and south-western
districts of the Sister Kingdom have
been in insurrection for the last two
months—all law has been violated—
public security, and personal safety a-
like outraged—property of every de-
scription laid waste and destroyed—
the authorities laughed to scorn, and
openly defied, defied, resisted, aye
and defeated—the military and the po-
lice have been put to death like dogs
in the highways—rebellion has stalked
uncontrolled through the land."

Hungary forms an important part of
the Austrian dominions. It is stated
in the Encyclopædia Americana, that
on a superficial area of 83,500 square
miles, it contains a population exceed-
ing 9,400,000, with 52 free cities, 691
market towns, and 11,068 villages. It
is one of the healthiest, and, at the
same time, one of the most productive
countries of Europe, supplying all the
natural productions necessary for the
comfort of man. The people, in this
country, means the nobility; they are
styled so in official acts, and enjoy pec-
uliar privileges, paying no imposts
nor tithes, exempted from the quarter-
ing of soldiers, and from imprisonment
until after conviction of a crime, (cer-
tain cases excepted,) and being alone en-
titled to hold landed estate. The whole
burden of taxation falls on the peasants,
the misera plebs contribuentia, as they are
styled, which may be translated into
plain English, "the wretched rabble
that pay." It is hard to be insulted
and ground at the same time. Besides
contributions in money and kind, and
the labor they are bound to perform for
the lord of the manor, they also pay
tithes of all their produce to the clergy,
maintain the county magistracies and
the army, and labor on the public works
without pay. No wonder the Emperor
of Austria does not like his people to
read. It is mighty convenient for the
nobility to have their soil tilled by intel-
ligent cattle, and their taxes paid by this
plebs misera contribuentia.—Baltimore A-
merican.

At Manchester, in England, a man
lately offered his wife for sale; himself
acting as auctioneer. "Who'll buy a
wife?" said he—"a fine wife, a young
wife, a handsome wife, a smart wife."
The dame whispered, "And say a good
wife." "No, no," he rejoined, "I won't
cheat them."

THE EX-OFFICIAL CONTRO- VERSY.

From the Globe, June 28.

To the Editor of the Globe:

It may be proper for me to state,
that when I consented to bear the com-
munication from the late Secretary of
War, Mr. Eaton, to the late Secretary
of the Treasury, Mr. Ingham, it was
distinctly understood by Major Eaton,
that in the event of the correspondence
leading to a meeting, my agency was to
cease entirely, and that Major Eaton
was to be attended by another friend,
who was not in the city when the note
was sent.

The assertion of Mr. Ingham, that I
intruded into his room and threatened
personal violence, is entirely erroneous.
I called at his lodging, inquired if he
were at home, was answered in the af-
firmative, and invited to his room by
the servant. After the usual saluta-
tions, I asked him if he intended to an-
swer Major Eaton's note.—He replied
that he should take his own time, &c.
I then told him that it was my business
to communicate to him the intention of
Major Eaton to take a decisive and
prompt course in relation to the matter
—if he failed to respond to the note of
which I had been the bearer the day be-
fore. I then took my leave without
the slightest menace of personal vio-
lence on my part.

P. G. RANDOLPH.

Washington, June 25, 1831.

EXECUTION.

It is stated in the Fredericktown He-
rald, that JOHN MARKLEY was execu-
ted on the 24th of June, at 11 o'clock,
according to his sentence, in a field ad-
joining "The Barracks," in the suburbs
of the city. He was carried from the
jail to the place of execution in a carry-
all, which also contained the sheriff of
the county, and the Rev. Mr. Shaffer,
who has most zealously acted as his
spiritual guide from the time of his
conviction. Having arrived at the gal-
lows, the criminal ascended the ladder
which led to the platform, with a firm
and undaunted step.

The religious services having been
concluded, Mr. Shaffer, in the most
earnest and solemn manner, entreated
Markley, if he had any knowledge of
the murder, either directly or indirect-
ly, to divulge the circumstances, as the
last duty he could render mankind, and
for the relief of his own conscience.—
But to those entreaties he protested, as
he has again and again, that he did not
murder Newey and his family, and was
entirely ignorant by whom the crime was
perpetrated. In a short time after, the
criminal was placed on the drop, the
fatal noose adjusted, and the cap drawn
over his face—and while in this situa-
tion, he was again solicited to divulge
the circumstances of his crime—but he
reiterated his innocence—and was then
launched into eternity. His struggles
were brief—the rising of one leg, and
the quick heaving of the chest, being
the only indications of agony.

His conduct since his conviction is
said to have afforded but little evidence
that he was in a contrite state, or duly
sensible of the horrid character of the
crime for which he has suffered; and,
but a few minutes before his execution,
he alleged ignorance as to where he
was on the night of the murder, or
how the clothes of Newey came into
his possession. Neither did he satis-
factorily explain a single circumstance
in that mysterious chain which pointed
to him as the undoubted author of the
deed.

The crowd of spectators was im-
mense, and as usual on such occasions,
some females so far unsexed themselves
as to appear on the ground, and among
them, mothers with infants at the breast.

Markley has left a narrative of his
life, partly in his own hand-writing,
which will be published by the Rev.
Mr. Shaffer, in the hope that it may
deter mankind from the commission of
crime.

Philadelphia Cutlery.—Knives and
Forks of a quality equal to the best
made in England, are made by Mr.
Barton, in Philadelphia. His pen-
knives are also of an excellent descrip-
tion and are much in demand. Up-
wards of thirty skillful workmen have
lately arrived from England, for the
purpose of being employed in this es-
tablishment.

Canal Navigation.—About one hun-
dred feet of Muncy Dam has been
swept off by the late rise in the Susque-
hanna, having been undermined by the
spring freshet. The West Branch
canal is now entirely dry and totally un-
fit for use.

The President of the United States,
has appointed R B TANEY, Esq. of
this city, Attorney General of the Uni-
ted States, to succeed JOHN M. BRAN-
DEX, Esq. whose resignation of that of-
fice was finally accepted on the 22d inst.
and we learn, that Mr. Taney has ac-
cepted of the appointment.

Baltimore Gaz.

FOR A CARD.—The person who took from the Editor's table, on Saturday last, the June number of the "CASE-RE," which had just arrived, would oblige the Editor, by favoring him with a perusal of it.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT
OF
Mount St. Mary's College,
EMMITSBURG,
WILL BE HELD ON
Thursday, 30th of June inst.

DURING the week previous, the Students and Candidates for Degrees will be subjected to a Public Examination; and the Wednesday immediately before the commencement devoted to Experiments in Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Parents and Guardians, and, in general, all who feel an interest in the progress of the Students, and the prosperity of the Institution, are invited to attend.

At St. Mary's College, }
9th June, 1831. }
The Hagerstown Torch Light will please copy the above.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Gettysburg Guards!
YOU will parade at your usual place, on Monday the 4th of July next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. with arms and accoutrements in complete order, each member provided with 10 rounds of blank cartridges.

By order, G. ARMOR, O. S.
Those citizens who may feel disposed to dine with the Guards, are requested to hand in their names to either of the Committee.

John Cress,
James Persey,
George Wampler,
D. C. Kitzmiller,
Samuel Gilbert.

June 21. tp

Gettysburg Guards!

TAKE Notice, that an ELECTION will be held at the house of Jas. Gourley, on Monday the 4th of July, for a SECOND LIEUTENANT of said Company, in the room of Lieut. Horner, promoted.

J. SANDERS, B. I. tc

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE THIRTEENTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON
Saturday the 2nd of July.
60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Balls.

SCHEME.		
1 prize of \$20,000	35	100
1	10,000	51
1	2,500	51
1	1,505	51
5	1,000	102
5	500	102
5	400	1479
10	300	11475
20	200	

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,
Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT
CLARKSON'S.
Gettysburg, June 21. td

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 12,
51 43 52 49 24 25 7 27

CARLEGANT'S Balsam of Health.

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Carlegant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in Colic, NERVOUS TREMORS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, PARALYSIS OF THE HEART, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by SAMUEL H. RUEHLER, Druggist and Apothecary.

Gettysburg, May 5. 121

The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine:
Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to convulsions accompanied with fever, more or less. I accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagerstown, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES FLAMING,
Near Leitersburg, Washington Co. Md.

LAST NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN SHEET, late of the borough of Gettysburg, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are discharged before the 16th of July next, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of instituting suits for the recovery of the same.

J. SANDERS, Adm'r. 4t

CASH paid for Linen and Cotton

M. C. CLARKSON
HAS JUST RECEIVED
A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORT-
MENT OF
HARDWARE,
comprising almost every article in his line, from a Mouse-trap to an Anvil.
HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF
CEDAR WARE,
BASKETS,
Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, &
LIGHTNING RODS,
With Brass Points.
Gettysburg, May 31. tf

REALITY.

DAVIER & ZIEGLER,
HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring. (not to be surpassed by any) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of the different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

They have a Stock of
GROceries,
CHINA, GLASS, &
QUEEN'S-WARE,

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CALL from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14. tf

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of
GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,
Looking-Glasses, &
LIQUORS.

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)
A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.

"Look before you leap!"
The Public's humble servant,
SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.
Gettysburg, April 19. tf

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE FARM formerly the Property of Col. Richard Brown, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which

are a two story
Brick HOUSE,
BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shown by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. McPHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 15. 4f

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN
THAT OLD
Tavern Stand,
formerly occupied by Geo. Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, 3 miles from Gettysburg, and 21 from York.

Having provided himself with every accommodation for Travellers, Waggoners, and Drivers, he invites those who travel that way, to give him a call, and judge whether his entertainment and charges do not justify the invitation.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

April 26. 4f
N. B. Persons indebted to me, are requested to call on M. McCann, Esq. in whose hands I have placed my books, and make immediate settlement. R. T.

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. WELSH, Prothby.
Prothonotary's Office, Adams

Gettysburg Gymnasium.

THIS Institution, after having overcome the difficulties which always attend the commencement of unendowed literary establishments, has at length been placed upon a firm foundation.

All the branches of knowledge which are usually taught in similar Institutions, are here attended to:
Latin, Greek, German, Roman and Grecian Antiquities, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry with Experiments, Rhetoric, Modern & Ancient Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Elements of Geometry, Surveying, Mensuration, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus or Fluxions, Astronomy, Philosophy of the Mind, Composition and Declamation, and Biblical Exercises on the Lord's day.

This Institution is under the immediate direction of Mr. M. JACOBS and the Rev. H. L. BAUGHIER. The strictest attention is bestowed upon the morals of the pupils. Parents from a distance can, with the utmost confidence, entrust their children to the guardianship of this Institution. They may live, if desired, in the same family with either of the Teachers, who will pledge themselves to exercise over them a parental care. The location is remarkably healthy, and very convenient with reference to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or the District of Columbia. The year is divided into two sessions, ending on the last Wednesday of April and September, and succeeded each by a vacation of four weeks. Besides the public examinations at the close of each session, private examinations are held quarterly. A semi-annual report of the conduct, industry, and scholarship of each student will be sent to parents and guardians.

Price of tuition for Summer Session \$10—Winter \$14. The necessary expenses, including boarding, room-rent, washing and tuition, need not be more than from \$100 to \$110 annually.

Reference may be made to Professors S. S. Schmucker and E. L. Hazeltin, Gettysburg, Pa.; Professor H. Vethake, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. C. P. Krauth, Rev. C. Demme, and Robert Ralston, Esq. Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Kurtz, Rev. J. G. Morris and Professor Miller, Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Schmucker, York, Pa.; Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, Reading, Pa.; Rev. Mr. Ernst, Lebanon, Pa.; Rev. B. Kurtz, Hagerstown, Md.; Rev. D. F. Schaeffer, Frederick, Md.

June 21.

HEALTH & PLEASURE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he taken and fitted up the

COLD SPRING
ESTABLISHMENT,

ON THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN, Eight miles from Chambersburg, and about two and an half from the Turnpike Road, leaving it to the left a short distance east of Mr. Sam'l Purviance's Inn. The road from the turnpike is in a passable condition for carriages, &c. and the accommodations at the Spring are such as he flatters himself will be pleasing to visitors.

WILLIAM REA.

June 21. 3t

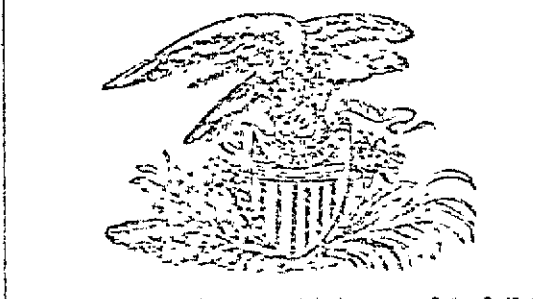
NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, AUDITORS, under an Act of Assembly, passed last session, to ascertain the claims against the HANOVER & CARLISLE TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, and to distribute the money arising from the tolls collected on said Road, to and among the different Creditors of said Company—

Notice is hereby Given, that we will attend at the house of William McKellan, in the borough of Gettysburg, for that purpose, and to perform such other business as may be necessary relating to the same, on Monday the 8th day of August next.

ROBERT SMITH,
J. F. MACFARLANE,
J. B. McPHERSON,

June 11. 1d



EAGLE HOTEL.

PHILIP HELIGY,
Respectfully informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND,

THE EAGLE HOTEL, situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, formerly occupied by B. GIBBERT, Esq. The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler. Travellers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

Gettysburg, April 12. 4f

Apprentices & Journeymen SILVER-PLAYERS WANTED.

THE Subscribers have established in Gettysburg, on East Middle-street,

A MANUFACTORY
OF ALL KINDS OF
Plated Goods and Ware,
but in particular
Harness and Carriage
MOUNTAINES,
BRIDLE-BITS,
Stirrups, &c. &c.

The demand for their Goods having increased beyond their calculations, urges them to extend their Establishment. They are desirous, therefore, of having 10 or 12 additional

APPRENTICES,
and a few additional
JOURNEYMEN.

None need apply but such as can well be recommended. None of the Mechanical branches, we believe, offer more favorable prospects to young men than does this.

Our customers at home, and all orders in our line from abroad, will be promptly attended to, and their favors thankfully received.

MILLER & LITTLE.
Gettysburg, June 7. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE MCGRAIEL, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

CHARLES DELAP, } Adm'r.
JOHN MCGRAIEL, }

June 7. 4t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th day of August next, on the premises,

A LOT OF GROUND,
Situated in Huntington township, Adams county, adjoining lands of David Nickel, John Collins and others, containing 28 Acres.—Also,

A Lot of Ground,

In the Town of Heidlersburg, Adams county, containing 4 of an Acre. To be sold as the Estate of Arthur Nickel, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. on the first described lot, and at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the last, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

WM. NICKEL, Adm'r.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 7. ts

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
BY GEORGE WOLF,
Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received authentic information that a certain Simon Eichholtz, late of the city of Lancaster, stands charged with having murdered a certain John Lynch, late of the same place, and having fled from justice, all efforts to arrest him by the officers of justice have hitherto proved ineffectual. And Whereas, the reputation of the government, the peace and security of its citizens and the obligations of justice and humanity require that the perpetrator of an offence so heinous, should be brought to speedy and condign punishment—I have therefore thought proper to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of 100 DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall apprehend the said fugitive within the county of Lancaster, and secure him in the jail of the said county; and the sum of 200 DOLLARS, if the said offender shall be apprehended and secured in the jail of any other county of this Commonwealth, or if he shall be apprehended and secured without the limits of this State—which sum or sums are to be paid on the conviction of the perpetrator of the crime aforesaid. And all judges, justices, sheriffs, coroners, constables and other officers within this Commonwealth, are hereby required and enjoined to be attentive and vigilant in apprehending and bringing to justice the alleged perpetrator of the crime aforesaid.

GIVEN under my hand and Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, on the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one and of the Commonwealth the fifty fifth.

By the Governor,
SAMUEL McKEAN.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Simon Eichholtz, is five feet six or eight inches high, stout built, dark hair, and is about twenty five years of age, he wore a blue dress, and has been several years at sea as a sailor.

June 14.

BLANKS, of all kinds, for sale at this Printing-Office.

FOR RENT,

A comfortable 2 story Dwelling-House, AT the residence of the subscriber, in the north-west corner of the Public Square. For terms, &c. apply to the subscriber.

EPHRAIM MARTIN.
Gettysburg, May 10. 4f

J. B. DANNER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,
In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14. 4f

MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have taken the well-known Establishment on Middle-creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO
Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets,
and Flannels,

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz:

Henry Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township; C. Barnitz's Store, in Millers-Town; Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill; Mr. Lambert's, at Delaplane's Tavern, near Tancytown; Elise's Store, near Noll's Mill; Captain Sluss's; Crapster's Tavern, in Taneytown; Michael Reever's, at Noll's Mill; George Wilt's, at Sell's Mill; Corell's Tavern, at the Monocacy Bridge; Baugher's Store, in Emmitsburg; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; Harbaugh's Tavern, near Gettysburg; Ash's Tavern, and Danner's & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg; where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
LEVI GRIBBLE.

April 19. 9t

The LADY'S BOOK,

Published Monthly—with numerous Engravings—forming in one year Two Volumes of 336 pages each, and only \$3 per annum.

THE June number completes the first year since the work was begun. In that time, we have procured, at great expense, suitable embellishments for it, consisting of upwards of Sixty beautiful Engravings, on various subjects, and some of them of a superior and costly style. In addition to these, there may also be included two appropriate engraved Title Pages, with separate Indexes to accompany the volumes, and Fifteen Pieces of Music, of the most approved kinds; which, with more than Six Hundred and Seventy two large & closely printed pages of letter press, together comprises two volumes of the Lady's Book, one of the cheapest publications in the U. States—being furnished to subscribers, monthly, at the moderate price of \$3 per annum.

Having redeemed the pledge we made to the public in the onset, to make the work creditable to ourselves, and satisfactory to all who patronized it, we feel authorized to state, that as our abilities and willingness have increased with an augmented list of subscribers, no effort shall be wanting on our part to render the future numbers, in every particular, superior to those which have been so extensively approved.

A large amount of dues on subscriptions remains uncalled for. We respectfully request agents and others whose accounts are still on foot, to forward the balance due us, in their hands, at once, and no mistakes may occur here in, in having the work promptly sent to those who settle their accounts. The enormous expenses which are necessarily incurred in publishing a work on the extensive scale we have adopted, does no admit of an apology for this seasonably soliciting from all a compliance with our terms.

A few of the numbers from the first of January are still on hand, and can be ordered by post, or by express, to subscribers. All orders enclosing the price of \$3, will be promptly sent to L. A. GORDY & Co.

112, Cassil & Church place.

June 14. 2t

PRINTING,

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

Mr. Ingham—in reply.

We are indebted to the editor of the *Doyles-town Democrat* for an "extra" of his paper, containing an account of the reception of the Hon. S. D. INGHAM, by the citizens of Bucks county. We add the preliminary notice:

"As soon as it was known upon what day Mr. Ingham might be expected to return, a number of his republican fellow-citizens of Bucks county assembled, and requested J. Pugh, Esq., and the Hon. John Fox, to meet him at Philadelphia, and conduct him to the county. These gentlemen performed that duty on Friday and Saturday last. They were met at the Sorrel Tavern in Montgomery county, by a body of gentlemen from Bucks on horseback, and by them escorted to the line of the county. Here Mr. Ingham was received with enthusiastic cheering, by a great concourse of his fellow-citizens, on horseback, in carriages, gigs, dogbarns, and on foot. The cavalcade immediately formed, and moved in procession to the Bear Tavern, under the direction of the Marshals of the day. A long line of carriages preceded and followed that in which Mr. Ingham rode—the horsemen forming in open order on either side of the carriages.

Upon their arrival at the Bear Tavern, where a large concourse were waiting to receive him, he was again heartily cheered. After receiving a hearty welcome, and the congratulations of all present, he was conducted to the head of a large table, spread under the shade of venerable trees, on which was prepared a good dinner. He was supported on his right by the venerable patriot Gen. Samuel Smith, and Judge Fox—and on his left by the Democratic Jackson electors of 1824 and 1825 respectively, John Pugh, Esq., and Capt. Francis Baird.

After dinner, an address was delivered to Mr. Ingham, which contained a request that he would explain the causes of the extraordinary measure which has shocked the public mind, and broken up the elements of party throughout the country.

In Mr. Ingham's reply, he refers to the laborious duties of his late office, and denies that he has in any manner participated in plans for securing a successor to Gen. Jackson. He professes a belief that he was sacrificed by the President for the benefit of a favorite, and thinks that the business of explanation belongs to the Executive, who has done the act that needs explanation. But if that explanation should not be consistent with facts, he (Mr. I.) will feel called upon to explain still further.

[This Address will be given next week.] When Mr. Ingham had concluded, Judge Fox rose, and, addressing Mr. Ingham, said, that many of his fellow-citizens present had a great desire to know the facts connected with the attempt to assassinate him before he left Washington, and as there was much anxiety to possess correct information on the subject, he requested him to relate to his friends assembled, such facts as would enable them to disseminate correct information on this interesting subject.

Mr. Ingham, in reply, observed that he could not refuse to comply with the request, but he would much rather, for the character of the government and the nation, that he had the power to bury the whole transaction in oblivion. This was not now practicable, and he would state the material facts as minutely and briefly as he could.

On Friday evening, the 17th, about 10 o'clock, I received a note from Mr. Eaton, by the hands of Mr. Randolph, then chief clerk in the war department, demanding an avowal or disavowal of a publication in a newspaper, without any other connexion with the paper being suggested, than that it was supposed to be friendly to me, and was published in the city where I resided. I could not doubt that such a demand was a prelude to a wanton and premeditated quarrel, and although I did not understand whether it was the *fact* stated in the paper, viz: that my family had refused to associate with him, or the authority to publish, which I was called upon to disavow—I chose to avoid a prolonged correspondence, and gave him my answer in each alternative.—You have probably seen the correspondence, and I need not be more particular. On the same day that my note was delivered, I received a challenge, viz: about 3 o'clock, by the hands of Mr. Randolph, the chief clerk, now acting secretary of war. Having company to dinner and until late in the evening, I sent no answer that night; the next morning, Sunday, the same Mr. Randolph intruded himself into my room, and threatened personal violence if I did not answer the note. I informed him that I should take my own time to do it, and showed him the door. On the following morning I replied to Mr. Eaton's note, and went out to take leave of some of my friends in the city, which occupied me till after one o'clock. On my return to my lodgings, I learned that Mr. Eaton had been at the treasury department in the morning, enquiring when I would be at the office, and that he also enquired for the treasurer's room and went into it, and that he had spent a part of his time, since about ten o'clock, in the lower rooms of the treasury department, occupied by the register and treasurer, and that he had been seen in company with those officers, and had been for the greater part of the time stationed in a great room about half a square from my lodgings, during which he was seen, standing, attended by Mr. Randolph, and by a Mr. Van-klark, another clerk in the war department, who appeared to be the part of videtas. From the information I received of the movements of Mr. Eaton and Mr. Randolph, I expected the assassin to be made up, and I prepared myself for that purpose. On N. Foxson had been invited to my lodgings, and went with me, accompanied, as a witness, and to prevent a surprise. Three other young men were in company, but directed to follow at some distance behind, to prevent or resist an attack by superior numbers. My son, being the only person whose life I had any right

to expose in such a conflict, was by my side, both of us well prepared for defence. I expected an attack in the passage of the treasury department, as Mr. Eaton had not long before entered that building, and, after having taken so much pains to obtain a meeting, it was scarcely to be expected that he would then avoid it, and as my approach could easily have been observed. We passed in, however, unmolested. I went into the second story to the room I occupied, and finished what little business I had to close before I finally left the office, which had been previously fixed for that day. I learned, while in my room, that Mr. Eaton and Maj. Lewis, whose offices were in another building, more than a quarter of a mile distant, went out of the treasury department in a direction towards the President's house where Major Lewis lived. I was also informed that they came out of one of the registers' rooms. Nothing further occurred worthy of notice till evening.

Soon after dark I was informed, by several persons calling in to see me, that Mr. Eaton, Mr. Randolph, and a Mr. Overton, the latter a clerk in Maj. Lewis' office, and near relative of Judge Overton, of Tennessee, who was there on a visit to the president, were seen, apparently armed, passing to and fro on the street, not far from my dwelling, and sometimes passing my door. On one occasion, while thus passing, Mr. Eaton stopped at the door and looked into the passage; and while standing there, prudently hesitating in his purpose, a gentleman in one of the lower rooms, (Mr. —) who resided in the house, stepped into the passage in time to see Mr. Eaton standing at the door and retire from it. I received many tenders of personal service for the night, one of which I accepted, and the gentleman slept in the house. Sometime between 10 and 11 a highly respectable inhabitant of the city informed me that he met Mr. Eaton and six or seven other persons, walking near the president's gate, whence it was concluded they had retired for the night, in company with some others who had been privy to the scenes of the day, tho' perhaps not actors in them.—A part of their conversation was overheard, which may hereafter be imparted. On the following day I finished my visits, in order to leave the city on Wednesday morning, as I had appointed, in answer to a letter written by your committee a week before. Some time on Tuesday evening the same men, viz: Eaton and Randolph, (and it is believed Overton was also with them) passed and repassed my door frequently, looking impatiently into the windows, and exhibiting other signs of the gasconade they had been practising. I found a high degree of excitement prevailing in the city, and information was communicated to me that some appearance of preparation had been discovered to way-lay me on the road to Baltimore.—I therefore prepared for that event, but met with no molestation. It occurred to me in the evening that I could not with propriety leave the city without bringing the subject distinctly before the notice of the president, and I addressed him a letter to that effect. My engagements were such that I could not remain to be present at the investigation he might direct, nor was it necessary.—I was not a witness to the acts I stated to him, though I believed them, and still believe them to be true. If there had been any difficulty in procuring testimony as to the facts, I would have furnished the names of witnesses to any fact stated. This, however, is not now necessary. The president has thought proper to call on the three officers of the treasury department, whom I represented as having been in the company of the principals on that day, and these officers though they deny the truth of my statement in general terms, have each admitted its truth in every material particular, as far as it affected themselves. I have stated that Eaton and Randolph alternately occupied the treasury building in the treasurer and register's rooms, with a view to a personal assault upon me, which I have termed assassination; for although I had received notice of Eaton's design, I did not believe that either he or Randolph would attack me, unless they could get behind my back, or take some other advantage. I therefore considered the threat as a cover for a dastardly attempt to assassinate. I have not said that the treasurer, register and 2d auditor were privy to the design of Eaton; I have only said that the rooms of the two former were occupied by him while lying in wait, and that each of them was in his company. Now it is admitted by Mr. Eaton that he was seeking a personal rencontre with me on that day—and a recapitulatory statement of the officers' narrative, without even the aid of a cross examination, leaves the world in doubt as to infer even more than I have stated.

T. L. Smith, the register, says he did not give an answer to Eaton's letter, but does not deny knowing Eaton's object in coming to the treasury department. W. B. Lewis, the 2d auditor, says he saw a letter from "Eaton"—He does not say that he knew nothing of Eaton's design. Mr. Campbell, U. S. treasurer, says he did know that a conflict was expected, but did not believe it would take place that day.—Perhaps he thought I would not come to the treasury after such a parade of menaced rencontre; or that if I did come, perhaps he knew that Mr. Eaton would contrive

to keep out of the way, as actually happened. As to Mr. Randolph, he does not deny being in the treasury department on the same day, and says he only saw Mr. Eaton *ten minutes at a time*, between nine and three. With such equivocations and admissions in *prepared statements*, what might not be expected from a cross-examination of all these persons, and of all the persons about the building? I have only to add, that I complain of no injury inflicted on me—I do not, therefore, present myself as a prosecutor. I believed that a department of the government, which ought to have been regarded as a sanctuary at least against the lawless violence of U. S. officers, had been violated for purposes of blood, and that the majesty of the law had been offended under the eye of the chief magistrate. In this aspect I communicated to the president a sketch of what had occurred; knowing that the means at hand were ample, for a thorough investigation by a regular examination of witnesses on oath. I had another reason for making that communication to the president. Mr. Evans, a clerk in the register's office, who is a brother-in-law of Mr. Eaton's, declared publicly in the hearing of a number of persons, that if he "were in Mr. Eaton's place, he would assassinate me, and the president would turn every clerk out of office who took my part in this business." Mr. Barry had expressed himself in terms of the greatest bitterness towards me. These and other facts of which I was very credibly informed, satisfied me that a state of feeling existed among those who sympathized with Mr. Eaton, which was not only deeply discreditable to the government, but threatened much individual injury to some very worthy men. I therefore determined to bring the subject to the notice of the president and of the public at the same time. I have said nothing lightly which I do not believe could be proved by witnesses of unquestionable character—but after the menace of Mr. Evans they would require an assurance of protection before they could be expected to give voluntary statements. All the means for ascertaining the truth, are at the president's command. The statement I communicated to him, was shown to several persons who were on the spot and witnessed the excited feeling and great anxiety which pervaded the most sober minded people of the city. It was deemed by all who saw it, a temperate statement of the facts. I am aware that it will be difficult to believe that a person so closely connected in feeling with the president of the U. S. could have been permitted to lie in wait, armed with sword cane and pistols, in the room of one of the public buildings, for the purpose of a rencontre with the head of a department. Such a transaction is too gross to be realized by the American people, and hence they will disincline to give it their belief, but it is impossible to resist the force of truth. If an impartial investigation of this transaction shall ever be made, much more than I have said will be fully proved, and whenever such an investigation shall be instituted, if my presence should be deemed necessary, I will, without hesitation, attend at the seat of government for that purpose.

I have remarked that the note of Mr. Eaton indicated a predetermination for a quarrel. This is clearly proved by his seizing as a pretext for it, a newspaper statement of a fact which had been notorious in the city of Washington for two years past, viz: that my family had refused to visit him. This fact he well knew I could not disavow. He did not even allege that I had said any thing to the disparagement of his family—and I could not have disavowed the fact upon which he had predicated his menace, unless I would have consented to be bullied into a statement which every body knew to be false.—My reply to his menace was neither more nor less than unequivocal refusal to disavow the fact that my family had refused to visit him. The guilt or innocence of his wife never was in controversy between Mr. Eaton and myself. He never even complained that I had made any charges against her. She had been charged by others with offences against society which had excluded her from it, long before I went to Washington; and the attempt was to compel me and my family to associate with a woman whom the respectable society of that city had deemed unworthy of such countenance. I RESISTED THIS ATTEMPT, and this is the complaint of Mr. Eaton, for which he sought my life.

Baltimore Prices Current.
From the Period of Saturday last.
Flour, 4 50
Wheat, 1 00
Corn, 22 1/2
Oats, 11 1/2
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Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the New-York Courier of Tuesday last.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship *Sir Richard*, London dates to the 23d May have been received. The principal news by this arrival is the probability of a rupture between France and Austria. The Poles have not met with any new reverses, and the rumors in circulation are all in their favor.

The question of Reform in England is considered settled. The majority in its favor of the members already returned, was 144.

Belgium continues very unsettled. The National Congress convened on the 13th of May.

In Turkey all is commotion, and the Rebels, who, strange to say, are in favor of despotism, with, in all probability, succeed against the present liberal and enlightened Sultan.

Don Miguel is hard pressed by the English, and we trust, ere this, by the French. Under these circumstances and the movements in Terceira, the Constitutionalists have some little prospect of ultimately dethroning the Tyrant.

LONDON, May 23.

It is impossible not to admit that there is something menacing in the present attitude of Austria. Our Paris correspondent says that some uneasiness was begun to be felt on the subject in that city, but cautions us against giving implicit credit to the subjoined extract from the National of Saturday:

PARIS.—A rather active exchange of notes has taken place of late between the French cabinet and that of Vienna, relative to the affairs of Italy. Couriers succeed each other with rapidity. Prince Metternich declares frankly, in his note, that he will be the sole arbiter of the fate of Italy. In the former diplomatic language, it was always admitted that there existed a German and French Italy; but since the revolution of July, Austria will no longer listen to the protection of France.

The last despatches of Marshal Maison leave no doubt of the approaching occupation by the Austrian troops of the Novara, a province annexed to Piedmont, but over which Austria claims a right of reversibility, since the extinction of the eldest branch of Savoy. By that occupation, Piedmont, which heretofore had but the shadow of independence, will be entirely at the mercy of the cabinet of Vienna.

The serious mistakes committed by our ministry, with regard to the affairs of Italy, are sufficient to retrieve, for Prince Metternich will not give up so easily the advantages, which the weakness and irresolution of our cabinet enabled him to obtain at so cheap a rate. Paris was tranquil, but the French government has at length turned its attention seriously to the proceedings of the Chouans. Gen. Baunet (it appears from the *Moniteur* of Saturday,) has, on the report of the Minister of the Interior (M. Casimir Perier,) been sent at the head of a special commission into the disturbed districts—comprising La Vendee, a part of Brittany, the Maine, Loire, and, indeed, in all twelve departments. He is to be supported by a very considerable army.

"Owing to this notification, and not to the dread of war," adds our Paris correspondent, "the funds were checked in their expected rise on Saturday."

The news from Turkey is very unfavorable. The rebels are carrying every thing before them, and the Sultan is said not to have upwards of 10,000 effective troops at his disposal. There seems to be no doubt but that this insurrection has been instigated by Russian gold.

The report of an important victory having been gained by the Poles, is far from being confirmed. The *Warsaw Journals*, which we have received this morning, vaguely mention that General Skrzynecki obtained an important advantage over the Russians.

Gen. Stierawski's division had again begun to act on the offensive in the palatinate of Lublin. It was intended to support Dwernicki's operations—but now it may fall back on the right flank of the Generalissimo, and thus augment the force of the principal army.

The Polish Government, aware of the importance of the Lithuanian insurrection, has determined on supporting it at any price. A corps of 10,000 men, detached from the principal army, is advancing at present towards the northern frontier, under the command of Gen. Kraskowietzky.

The Polish Government has ordered a new levy of 40,000 men to be completed, and so great is the national enthusiasm, that, according to the last accounts, only a few days would intervene between the promulgation and the fulfilment of the order.

It is again stated from St. Petersburg, that the Polish Government has ordered a new levy of 40,000 men to be completed, and so great is the national enthusiasm, that, according to the last accounts, only a few days would intervene between the promulgation and the fulfilment of the order.

[From Galligiani's Messenger.]

According to private accounts from Warsaw, the Polish government, on learning that Austria had disarmed General Dwernicki and his soldiers, and delivered up their arms to General Rudiger, sent off Couriers to Vienna, with a protest against this decision.

The Augsburg-Gazette says: "The progress of the insurrection against the authority of the sultan becomes daily more dangerous. Nothing but a decisive victory can save him from destruction, for already 60,000 men, under the command of Ali Bey, have entered Sophia, resolved to march upon Constantinople if the Porte should not immediately comply with the demands of the insurgents, without reserve. The insurgents require; 1st, the disbanding of the regular troops; 2dly, the re-establishment of the Janissaries; 3dly, the restoration of all the property of the Janissaries slain, or yet alive; 4thly, the restoration of the privileges of which the Ulemas have been deprived; 5thly, the suppression of the new system of taxes; 6thly, a compensation for all the losses sustained since the overthrow of the old institutions, and for the expenses of the war. The conditions the sultan is unable to grant; and his accepting only one of them would certainly cost him his throne and his life. The troops that can be disposed of do not exceed 10,000 men, who are, moreover, in a wretched condition."

The last arrivals from Lisbon announce that a French frigate, of 60 guns, had entered the Tagus, and that another of the same force was hourly expected, with the commander-in-chief of the squadron. Don Miguel was to be summoned as soon as the whole force was united. He is to be allowed 24 hours to decide upon acceding to the terms proposed by France; and, if he refuses, the ships are to do their duty.

Commercial letters from St. Petersburg state that the Russian officers of the court, and other nobles of the land, are clothing, arming, and equipping, at their own expense, an army of 100,000 men, to march against the Poles.

Warsaw, May 10.—The day before yesterday it was currently reported that Diebitsch was advancing against Praga from Rodzomyn, and even from Nieporon; but the report has not since been confirmed. A very general opinion prevails, however, that an important battle will soon be fought. In addition to the ministers of the interior and foreign affairs, count Wielopolski has also sent in his resignation. The Diet has passed a resolution that those provinces formerly belonging to Poland, and now occupied by the Russians, where insurrections have broken out, are to be considered as re-annexed to the kingdom; assistance is to be afforded to enable them to shake off a foreign yoke, and punishments are to be inflicted on those who send succor to the common enemy.

May 12.—The State-Gazette contains the official despatches of col. Dembeniski, who, on the 25th ult. at the head of 3,600 men, manoeuvred against 40,000 Russian troops, under the Field Marshal Diebitsch in person, and kept the enemy employed during the whole of the day, only retreating when he saw himself upon the point of being outflanked. Col. Dembeniski has been promoted to the rank of General. In Pulawy the Russians have begun to carry away the celebrated library of Prince Czartoryski. On their return from Minsk they threw the dead bodies of those who had died of the cholera morbus into the wells; and in the district of Lublin they carried away with them the medical men established in the different towns, leaving the inhabitants exposed to all the horrors of contagion, without the possibility of obtaining professional aid. One of the papers pretends to have seen a copy of an order from the Prussian minister of the interior to the president of Breslau, ordering the latter not only to seize all the property belonging to the Polish bank, as being the private property of the Emperor, but also to endeavor to ascertain whether, of the large sums continually passing into Poland, addressed to private individuals, some are not in reality the property of the bank; in which cases, such sums are to be immediately detained.

The Cholera Morbus.—Extract of a letter dated Leipsic, May 6.—"The cholera morbus commits dreadful ravages in the Russian army; 30,000 soldiers are said to be affected by it, and this is the cause of Diebitsch's temporary retreat. The brave Skrzynecki is nevertheless in pursuit of him, harassing and weakening his forces in every manner. It is said that Diebitsch made an offer to the Lithuanians in his army to return, if they did not like to fight against their countrymen, and that some who accepted the offer were immediately sent off to Siberia. The Russian officers were very much dissatisfied, the army having lost 80,000 men since the beginning of the campaign. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants of Warsaw do not rejoice. Business is entirely at a stand, and the troubles of war and other disastrous circumstances combine to render them unhappy. The cholera morbus has acquired a formidable character there, but it is as yet confined to the old town, where the population is most dense. Measures have been taken to prevent the spreading of this contagious disease. We are now afraid that we shall not be spared here. Symptoms of the cholera morbus have already appeared. It would be a very great misfortune if our country were to be visited by this evil."

The Warsaw State Gazette gives a letter from Gen. Proudzyński, quartermaster-general of the Polish army, dated from the head quarters, 1st May, in which he announces to the Russian general, in the name of the Polish general-in-chief, "that the Russian ukase against the Lithuanians who are brethren of the Poles, and who had taken up arms to deliver their country, obliged the latter to signify to Field Marshal Diebitsch, that the execution of the punishments ordered in the ukase would lead to reprisals on the part of Poland against the 16,000 Russian prisoners now in its power, as well as those whom the chances of war might put in their hands; and that if such a degree of rancor, so inconsistent with the character of the Poles, should take place, all the dreadful consequences would be attributed by our contemporaries and by history to those alone who first gave occasion to them."

From the *Messenger des Chambres*. The civil war which is going on in the interior of the Turkish empire, becomes from day to day more menacing.

The Pasha of Albania, the chief of the revolt, keeps the grand vizier blockaded at Monastir, in Rumelia. On the other hand, the insurgents at Bulgaria are masters of Sophia, the capital of a pachalic. After a few further successes, they may reach the borders of Constantinople. The divan is deliberating serious measures; the sultan is urging on with ardour the organization of his army, and is sending reinforcements to his generals with all speed. The eastern part of the empire is already torn to pieces. The pasha of Bagdad is in open rebellion. The porte has charged the pasha of Aleppo to assemble all his disposable forces in Asia Minor, and to march towards the Euphrates and Tigris. He has even conferred on the pasha the title of caliph of Bagdad. To second his operation, the viceroy of Egypt has been invited to furnish a body of men against the pasha of Bagdad; and as a recompense for the services which the porte expects from him, the pachalic of Syria has been added to his extensive territory—an addition which makes Egypt a power almost equal to the porte, if it be remembered that the viceroy reigns at the same time over Arabia, Nubia, Senaar, Fezzon, and the large island of Candia. But the porte appears to rely on the sincere support of the viceroy in an insurrectional war, in which the interests of the divan of Alexandria are the same as those of the divan of Constantinople.

The Elections in Scotland have been characterized by a violence which we did not expect to hear of among that grave people. The Superior Criminal Judge of Scotland, who left his seat on the bench to vote as a freeholder of Ayrshire, against the ministerial candidate, was attacked by the mob, and with difficulty escaped. "Mr. Larde, of Port Glasgow," says the account in the *Caledonian Mercury*, "one of the voters, died in the steamboat betwixt Ayr and Ardrossan. He had been previously in very bad health. A gentleman who came up in the *Largo* steamboat describes the dinner scene as one of the most striking he ever witnessed. One of the voters was lying a corpse in an adjoining apartment, whilst most of those who sat at table had their heads bound up with bloody handkerchiefs. At Dumbarton the ferocity of the mob was as conspicuous as at Ayr."

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From the Baltimore American of June 28. FRANCE AND HAYTIE. The brig Hunter, captain Lufrito, arrived at this port on Saturday from Port au Prince, whence she sailed on the 12th inst. The editors of the American learn from the supercargo of the Hunter, that previous to his sailing, M. St. Macary, who was sent by the Haytian government to France, about fourteen months ago, with full power to conclude a final treaty with that government, returned in company with Theodore Pichon, Esq. of Paris, bearer of despatches for the French consul. When M. St. Macary presented the treaty he had made, the president of Hayti refused to ratify it. In consequence of this, Mr. Mollien, the French consul, called a meeting of all the French subjects in the place, and advised them to leave the island before the 25th of the present month, as after that date he could not extend his protection to them as consul. His advice, it is believed, would be generally followed, inasmuch as it was the opinion that a war would ensue. The Haytiens seemed also inclined to the same belief, and were making preparations accordingly.

The editors are indebted to a commercial house of this city for the annexed extract of a letter, dated Port au Prince, June 12, 1831. There has lately been a rupture between the French consul and this government, the latter refusing to ratify the treaty agreed to by the French government, which would reduce the Haytiens, if not to a state of slavery, at least to that of colonists. The French consul has declared his intention of quitting the country on the 25th inst. and has made known to his countrymen that after that period, they need not look to him for protection. Business is consequently at a stand, and all sales of merchandise suspended, because persons having property will not sell on a credit. In consequence of the anxiety of the French to get away their funds, the price of coffee has risen to \$13, and doubloons to \$32 50.

The extra-ordinary facilities acquired by the constructions of Railways, are becoming every day more known and acknowledged. A Liverpool paper received by the late arrival at New-York furnishes the following:—*Liverpool and Manchester Rail way*—The importance of this company to the general interests of the community becomes every day more apparent. In the best periods of the coach system of management, 750 or 800 passengers a day was the most that could be conveyed to and fro in one day. In the present mode of conveyance by the rail

way, there appears to be no limits to its powers of accommodation. On Wednesday last, upwards of 2000 persons were conveyed, which was considered to be almost an incredible feat, yet this number was exceeded yesterday, for no fewer than 2500 passengers, and 400 tons of goods, passed between both towns."

Singular Circumstance.—We have been informed that an examination took place in this city, under the following extraordinary circumstance:—A woman from a distant part of the country came to this city, appeared before an Alderman, and deposed that the apparition of her husband, a drover, who had mysteriously disappeared some three or four years since, had of late unceasingly haunted her. In one of his visits, he informed her that he had been cruelly murdered, and directed her to apply to a person living in this city, whom he described, for further information, so that the facts of the murder might be brought to light. It appears that the apparition described one of our high constables, as the person to whom she must apply; although no names were mentioned neither had she ever seen him. The description was so strongly imprinted on her mind, that she confidently made the application.

While the woman was relating this and other parts of this singular story, some suspicious circumstances connected with a certain house in Shippen st., flashed on the mind of the officer; he immediately procured a warrant, had the inmates arrested, and examined, and committed to prison. An expression used by an apprentice of the man residing in Shippen street, when receiving a flogging from his master, some time since, was, we believe, heard by the high constable, and brought to his memory by the woman's story although at the time it attracted but little notice. The expression was, "you will murder me as you did the poor drover."

When the parties were arrested, it is said the woman exclaimed, "don't take me, I had no hand in the murder!" The case will of course undergo a regular legal investigation.

Philadelphia Post.

It has been estimated that the consumption of ardent spirits has been reduced, in the state of New-Hampshire, through the influence of Temperance Societies, to the proportion of about nine-tenths, making an annual saving of expenditure in this article, of \$268,000. The present consumption is computed to be two and a half gallons to each individual of the state, at an annual expense of \$335,000.

The consumption of iron in and about Pittsburg now exceeds eighteen thousand tons, and still rapidly increases.

The New-Orleans Argus estimates that the sugar crop of the present season, in Louisiana, will fall short 40,000 lbsds. in consequence of the cold, and want of rain.

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Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the New-York Courier of Tuesday last.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship *Silas Richards*, London dates to the 23d May have been received. The principal news by this arrival is the probability of a rupture between France and Austria. The Poles have not met with any new reverses, and the rumors in circulation are all in their favor.

The question of Reform in England is considered settled. The majority in its favor of the members already returned, was 144.

Belgium continues very unsettled.—The National Congress convened on the 13th of May.

In Turkey all is commotion, and the Rebels, who, strange to say, are in favor of despotism, will, in all probability, succeed against the present liberal and enlightened Sultan.

Don Miguel is hard pressed by the English, and we trust, ere this, by the French. Under these circumstances and the movements in Terceira, the Constitutionalists have some little prospect of ultimately dethroning the Tyrant.

LONDON, May 25.

It is impossible not to admit that there is something menacing in the present attitude of Austria. Our Paris correspondent says that some uneasiness was begun to be felt on the subject in that city, but cautions against giving implicit credit to the subjoined extract from the National of Saturday:

PARIS.—A rather active exchange of notes has taken place of late between the French cabinet and that of Vienna, relative to the affairs of Italy. Couriers succeed each other with rapidity. Prince Metternich declares frankly, in his note, that he will be the sole arbiter of the fate of Italy. In the former diplomatic language, it was always admitted that there existed a German and French Italy; but since the revolution of July, Austria will no longer listen to the protection of France.

The last despatches of Marshal Maison leave no doubt on the approaching occupation by the Austrian troops of the Novarais, a province annexed to Piedmont, but over which Austria claims a right of reversibility, since the extinction of the eldest branch of Savoy. By that occupation, Piedmont, which heretofore had but the shadow of independence, will be entirely at the mercy of the cabinet of Vienna.

The serious mistakes committed by our ministry, with regard to the affairs of Italy, are sufficient to retrieve, for Prince Metternich will not give up so easily the advantages, which the weakness and irresolution of our cabinet enabled him to obtain at so cheap a rate.

Paris was tranquil, but the French government has at length turned its attention seriously to the proceedings of the Chouans. Gen. Baunet (it appears from the *Moniteur* of Saturday), has, on the report of the Minister of the Interior (M. Casimir Perier,) been sent at the head of a special commission into the disturbed districts—comprising La Vendee, a part of Brittany, the Maine, Loire, and, indeed, in all twelve departments. He is to be supported by a very considerable army.

"Owing to this notification, and not to the dread of war," adds our Paris correspondent, "the funds were checked in their expected rise on Saturday."

The news from Turkey is very unfavorable. The rebels are carrying every thing before them, and the Sultan is said not to have upwards of 10,000 effective troops at his disposal. There seems to be no doubt but that this insurrection has been instigated by Russian gold.

The report of an important victory having been gained by the Poles, is far from being confirmed. The Warsaw Journals, which we have received this morning, vaguely mention that General Skrzynecki obtained an important advantage over the Russians.

Gen. Sierawski's division had again begun to act on the offensive in the palatinate of Lublin. It was intended to support Dwernicki's operations—but now it may fall back on the right flank of the Generalissimo, and thus augment the force of the principal army.

The Polish Government, aware of the importance of the Lithuanian insurrection, has determined on supporting it at any price. A corps of 10,000 men, detached from the principal army, is advancing at present towards the northern frontier, under the command of Gen. Krukowietzky.

The Polish Government has ordered a new levy of 40,000 men to be completed, and so great is the national enthusiasm, that, according to the last accounts, only a few days would intervene between the promulgation and the fulfilment of the order.

It is again stated from St. Petersburg, that the Emperor has rejected all accommodation as to Poland, for which France and England had warmly interested themselves, and that colossal measures have been adopted throughout Russia, in order to stifle very speedily the insurrection.

[From Gallignani's Messenger.]

According to private accounts from Warsaw, the Polish government, on learning that Austria had disarmed General Dwernicki and his soldiers, and delivered up their arms to General Rudiger, sent off Couriers to Vienna, with a protest against this decision.

The Augsburg Gazette says—"The progress of the insurrection against the authority of the sultan becomes daily more dangerous. Nothing but a decisive victory can save him from destruction, for already 60,000 men, under the command of Ali Bey, have entered Sophia, resolved to march upon Constantinople if the Porte should not immediately comply with the demands of the insurgents, without reserve.—The insurgents require, 1st, the disbanding of the regular troops; 2dly, the re-establishment of the Janissaries; 3dly, the restoration of all the property of the Janissaries slain, or yet alive; 4thly, the restoration of the privileges of which the Ulemas have been deprived; 5thly, the suppression of the new system of taxes; 6thly, a compensation for all the losses sustained since the overthrow of the old institutions, and for the expenses of the war. The conditions the sultan is unable to grant; and his accepting only one of them would certainly cost him his throne and his life. The troops that can be disposed of do not exceed 10,000 men, who are, moreover, in a wretched condition."

The last arrivals from Lisbon announce that a French frigate, of 60 guns, had entered the Tagus, and that another of the same force was hourly expected, with the commander-in-chief of the squadron. Don Miguel was to be summoned as soon as the whole force was united. He is to be allowed 24 hours to decide upon acceding to the terms proposed by France; and, if he refuses, the ships are to do their duty.

Commercial letters from St. Petersburg state that the Russian officers of the court, and other nobles of the land, are clothing, arming, and equipping, at their own expense, an army of 100,000 men, to march against the Poles.

WARSAW, May 10.—The day before yesterday it was currently reported that Diebitsch was advancing against Praga from Rodzomyn, and even from Nieporent; but the report has not since been confirmed. A very general opinion prevails, however, that an important battle will soon be fought. In addition to the ministers of the interior and foreign affairs, count Wielopolski has also sent in his resignation. The Diet has passed a resolution that those provinces formerly belonging to Poland, and now occupied by the Russians, where insurrections have broken out, are to be considered as re-annexed to the kingdom; assistance is to be afforded to enable them to shake off a foreign yoke, and punishments are to be inflicted on those who send succor to the common enemy.

MAY 12.—The State Gazette contains the official despatches of col. Dembeniski, who, on the 25th ult. at the head of 3,600 men, manoeuvred against 40,000 Russian troops, under the Field Marshal Diebitsch in person, and kept the enemy employed during the whole of the day, only retreating when he saw himself upon the point of being outflanked. Col. Dembeniski has been promoted to the rank of General. In Pulawy the Russians have begun to carry away the celebrated library of Prince Czartoryski. On their return from Minsk they threw the dead bodies of those who had died of the cholera morbus into the wells; and in the district of Lublin they carried away with them the medical men established in the different towns, leaving the inhabitants exposed to all the horrors of contagion, without the possibility of obtaining professional aid. One of the papers pretends to have seen a copy of an order from the Prussian minister of the interior to the president of Breslau, ordering the latter not only to seize all the property belonging to the Polish bank, as being the private property of the Emperor, but also to endeavor to ascertain whether, of the large sums continually passing into Poland, addressed to private individuals, some are not in reality the property of the bank; in which cases, such sums are to be immediately detained.

THE CHOLERA MORBUS.—Extract of a letter dated Leipzig, May 6.—The cholera morbus commits dreadful ravages in the Russian army; 30,000 soldiers are said to be affected by it, and this is the cause of Diebitsch's temporary retreat. The brave Skrzynecki is nevertheless in pursuit of him, harassing and weakening his forces in every manner. It is said that Diebitsch made an offer to the Lithuanians in his army to return, if they did not like to fight against their countrymen, and that some who accepted the offer were immediately sent off to Siberia. The Russian officers were very much dissatisfied, the army having lost 80,000 men since the beginning of the campaign. Notwithstanding this, the inhabitants of Warsaw do not rejoice.—Business is entirely at a stand, and the troubles of war and other disastrous circumstances combine to render them unhappy. The cholera morbus has acquired a formidable character there, but it is as yet confined to the old town, where the population is most dense.—Measures have been taken to prevent the spreading of this contagious disease. We are now afraid that we shall not be spared here. Symptoms of the cholera morbus have already appeared. It would be a very great misfortune if our country were to be visited by this evil.

THE WARSAW STATE GAZETTE gives a letter from Gen. Proudzyński, quartermaster general of the Polish army, dated from the head quarters, 1st May, in which he announces to the Russian general-in-chief, "that the Russian ukase against the Lithuanians who are brethren of the Poles, and who had taken up arms to deliver their country, obliged the latter to signify to Field Marshal Diebitsch, that the execution of the punishments ordered in the ukase would lead to reprisals on the part of Poland against the 16,000 Russian prisoners now in its power, as well as those whom the chances of war might put in their hands; and that if such a degree of rancor, so inconsistent with the character of the Poles, should take place, all the dreadful consequences would be attributed by our contemporaries and by history to those alone who first gave occasion to them."

From the *Messenger des Chambres*.

The civil war which is going on in the interior of the Turkish empire, becomes from day to day more menacing; The Pasha of Albania, the chief of the revolt, keeps the grand vizier blockaded at Monastir, in Rumelia. On the other hand, the insurgents at Bulgaria are masters of Sophia, the capital of a pachalic. After a few further successes, they may reach the borders of Constantinople. The divan is deliberating serious measures; the sultan is urging on with ardour the organization of his army, and is sending reinforcements to his generals with all speed. The eastern part of the empire is already torn to pieces. The pasha of Bagdad is in open rebellion. The porte has charged the pasha of Aleppo to assemble all his disposable forces in Asia Minor, and to march towards the Euphrates and Tigris. He has even conferred on the pasha the title of caliph of Bagdad. To second his operation, the viceroy of Egypt has been invited to furnish a body of men against the pasha of Bagdad; and as a recompense for the services which the porte expects from him, the pachalic of Syria has been added to his extensive territory—an addition which makes Egypt a power almost equal to the porte, if it be remembered that the viceroy reigns at the same time over Arabia, Nubia, Senaar, Fezzon, and the large island of Candia. But the porte appears to rely on the sincere support of the viceroy in an insurrectional war, in which the interests of the divan of Alexandria are the same as those of the divan of Constantinople.

The Elections in Scotland have been characterised by a violence which we did not expect to hear of among that grave people. The Superior Criminal Judge of Scotland, who left his seat on the bench to vote as a freeholder of Ayrshire, against the ministerial candidate, was attacked by the mob, and with difficulty escaped. "Mr. Larde, of Port Glasgow," says the account in the *Caledonian Mercury*, "one of the voters, died in the steamboat betwixt Ayr and Ardrossan. He had been previously in very bad health. A gentleman who came up in the *Largo* steamboat describes the dinner scene as one of the most striking he ever witnessed. One of the voters was lying a corpse in an adjoining apartment, whilst most of those who sat at table had their heads bound up with bloody handkerchiefs." At Dumbarton the ferocity of the mob was as conspicuous as at Ayr.

From the *Baltimore American* of June 28.

FRANCE AND HAYTI.

The brig *Hunter*, captain Llufrío, arrived at this port on Saturday from Port au Prince, whence she sailed on the 12th inst. The editors of the *American* learn from the supercargo of the *Hunter*, that previous to his sailing, M. St. Macary, who was sent by the Haytian government to France, about fourteen months ago, with full power to conclude a final treaty with that government, returned in company with Theodore Pichon, Esq. of Paris, bearer of despatches for the French consul. When M. St. Macary presented the treaty he had made, the president of Hayti refused to ratify it. In consequence of this, Mr. Mollien, the French consul, called a meeting of all the French subjects in the place, and advised them to leave the island before the 25th of the present month, as after that date he could not extend his protection to them as consul. His advice, it is believed, would be generally followed, inasmuch as it was the opinion that a war would ensue. The Haytiens seemed also inclined to the same belief, and were making preparations accordingly.

The editors are indebted to a commercial house of this city for the annexed extract of a letter, dated Port au Prince, June 12, 1871.

There has lately been a rupture between the French consul and this government, the latter refusing to ratify the treaty agreed to by the French government, which would reduce the Haytiens, if not to a state of slavery, at least to that of colonists. The French consul has declared his intention of quitting the country on the 25th inst., and has made known to his countrymen that after that period, they need not look to him for protection. Business is consequently at a stand, and all sales of merchandise suspended, because persons having property will not sell on a credit. In consequence of the anxiety of the French to get away their funds, the price of coffee has risen to \$15, and doubloons to \$32 50.

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HAS JUST RECEIVED

A HANDSOME AND FULL ASSORTMENT OF

HARDWARE,

comprising almost every article in his line, from a Mouse-trap to an Anvil.

HE HAS ALSO A GOOD STOCK OF

CEDAR WARE, BASKETS,

Lasts, Shoemakers' Irons, & LIGHTNING RODS, With Brass Points.

Gettysburg, May 31.

REALITY.

THIRD EDITION THIS SPRING!

DANVER & ZIEGLER,

HAVE just returned from the Cities, and are now opening their Third Stock for this Spring. (Not to be surpassed by any) comprising every article in their line. They deem it unnecessary to give a catalogue of different articles either in paper or handbill.

Having received a double portion of custom to what they anticipated, they assure the Public they have come to the determination NOT TO BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY MAN.

They have a Stock of

GROceries,**CHINA, GLASS, &****QUEEN'S-WARE,**

not to be excelled by any Establishment in the County, either for quality, beauty or cheapness. We ask no more than A CALL from any person—for that our Goods are cheaper than others they may rest assured of—LOOK AND LEAP.

Gettysburg, June 14.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just returned from the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, with an EXTENSIVE and

Entirely New Stock of GOODS,

which he is now opening at the house of the late John McConaughy, Esq. deceased, situate on the south-west corner of the Centre Square in Gettysburg, consisting of a General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,**GROCERIES,****QUEEN'S & GLASSWARE,****Looking-Glasses, &****LIQUORS.**

(FOR PARTICULARS, SEE HANDBILLS.)

A personal appearance at his Establishment, the low prices of his Goods, and Elegant Assortment, will be an inducement for them to purchase.—“Look before you leap!”

The Public's humble servant,

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK.

Gettysburg, April 19.

Valuable Property**FOR SALE.**

THE FARM, formerly the Property of Col. RICHARD BROWN, situate in Straban township, Adams county, on the Conowago creek, at present in the occupancy of Mr. John Shriver, is offered for Sale on the most advantageous terms. The Tract contains

380 ACRES,

more or less, of excellent land, in fine cultivation, the improvements on which are a two-story

Brick HOUSE, BANK BARN, &c.

The Property will be shown by the Tenant, on the premises. For the Terms of Sale, apply to JOHN B. McPHERSON, Gettysburg.

March 16.

Garleant's**Balsam of Health.**

THE subscriber has just received from the proprietor, John S. Miller, Frederick, Md. a supply of Garleant's celebrated Balsam of Health, a remedy extensively used in many parts of Europe and the United States, for the cure of DYSPEPSIA, and many other diseases which proceed from a morbid condition of the stomach. It is also highly recommended in COLIC, NERVOUS TORMORS, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, PALLEATION OF THE HEART, and is a sovereign remedy for WORMS, &c. It is neatly put up in square half pint bottles, accompanied with extensive directions for its use. It is constantly for sale at One Dollar per bottle, by

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER,

Druggist and Apothecary.

Gettysburg, May 3.

The following is among many certificates of cure performed by this medicine: “Dear Sir—I lately used your Balsam of Health. For two years I had a constant and fixed pain in my side, and frequently subject to costiveness accompanied with fever, more or less. Accordingly bought a bottle of your Balsam, of your agent in Hagers-town, and found it relieved me very much, and I procured the 2d bottle, which cured me perfectly, and since then I enjoy perfect health again; and I do recommend the said Balsam to those that are afflicted in the same way.”

Respectfully yours,

JAMES FLAMING,

Hagerstown, Washington, Md.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

WILLIAM HAMILTON,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: John Hamilton, late, intermarried with Jas. Black, Margaret, intermarried with David Hamilton, Esq. William Hamilton, Joseph Hamilton, Enoch Hamilton, James Hamilton, George Hamilton, David Hamilton, and Jesse Hamilton—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased, mentioned and described in the writ of partition or valuation, should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate Laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 28.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB STONER,

deceased, to wit: John Stoner, the children of Deviro, intermarried with William Shoemaker, (who died before the said Jacob) to wit: Jacob Shoemaker, Daniel Shoemaker, Sally, intermarried with Peter Bomgardner, Emily Shoemaker, and Hetty, intermarried with Daniel Merring—and Nancy, also intermarried with William Shoemaker, Hetty, intermarried with Christian Eicker, Polly, intermarried with Daniel Sell, and Susanna Stoner—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 28.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Court on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

VALENTINE STEAR,

deceased, to be and appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof—and being severally called and making no answer—

On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

on all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to wit: John Stear, Michael Stear, Polly, intermarried with Henry Stonebrecker, (Jacob, now deceased, leaving minors, Elias, Jesse, and Jonas Stear.) Susanna, intermarried with John Yagerline, Molly, intermarried with Henry Bushman, and Catharine Stear—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to show cause why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 28.

PUBLIC HOUSE.**THE SUBSCRIBER HAS TAKEN**

THAT OLD

Tavern Stand,

formerly occupied by Geo. Lashells, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road, 5 miles from Gettysburg, and 24 from York.

Having provided himself with every accommodation for Travellers, Waggoners, and Drivers, he invites those who travel that way, to give him a call, and judge whether his entertainment and charges do not justify the invitation.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

April 26.

N.B. Persons indebted to me, are requested to call on M. McCLEAN, Esq. in whose hands I have placed my books, and make immediate settlement. R. T.

Apprentices & Journeymen**SILVER-PLATERS****WANTED.**

THE Subscribers have established in Gettysburg, on East Middle-

street,

A MANUFACTORY

OF ALL KINDS OF

Plated Goods and Ware,

but in particular

Harness and Carriage**MOUNTAINES,****BRIDLE-BITS,****Stirrups, &c. &c.**

The demand for their Goods having increased beyond their calculations, urges them to extend their Establishment. They are desirous, therefore, of having 10 or 12 additional

APPRENTICES,**JOURNEYMEN.**

None need apply but such as can come well recommended. None of the Mechanical branches, we believe, offer more favorable prospects than does this.

Our customers at home, and all orders in our line from abroad, will be promptly attended to, and their favors thankfully received.

MILLER & LITTLE.

Gettysburg, June 7.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the thirty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one—before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion—

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

JACOB GILBERT,

deceased, to wit: Barny Gilbert, who has released his interest in said Estate, Susanna, intermarried with Bernhart Gilbert, whose share is sold to Thaddeus Stevens. Sally, intermarried with Jacob Arendt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltzger, who died before the said Jacob, leaving issue, Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza and Sophia Saltzger (all minors); Sally, intermarried with Daniel Herr, John Gilbert (eldest son), Geo. Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Jacob Harman (Col.), Mary, intermarried with David Beecher (merchant)—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the 22d day of August next, to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 28.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 20th day of August next, on the premises,

A LOT OF GROUND,

Situated in Huntington township. Adams county, adjoining lands of David Nickel, John Collins and others, containing 28 Acres.—Also,

A Lot of Ground,In the Town of Heidlersburg, Adams county, containing $\frac{1}{2}$ of an Acre. To be sold as the Estate of Arthur Nickel, deceased.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M. on the first described lot, and at 3 o'clock, P.M. on the last, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

WM. NICKEL, Adm'r.

By the Court,

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

June 7.

**EAGLE HOTEL.****PHILIP HEIGY,**

RESPECTFULLY informs his old Friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he has taken that WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND,

THE EAGLE HOTEL,

situate on the corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, formerly occupied by B. GILBERT, Esq.—The house is large and convenient. His Bar is well stocked with the best of Liquors; and his Table will always be furnished with the best the Market can afford. The Stabling is good and roomy, and attended by an attentive Hostler. Travellers and others are assured, that he will use every exertion in his power to render both Man and Horse comfortable.

Gettysburg, April 12.

CASH paid for Linen and Cotton**CRAGS at this Office.****LAST NOTICE.**

THOSE persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN SHELL, late of the borough of Gettysburg, dec'd, are hereby notified, that unless their accounts are discharged before the 16th of July next, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of instituting suits for the recovery of the same.

J. SANDERS, Adm'r.

June 21.

HEALTH & PLEASURE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he taken and fixed up the

COLD SPRING**ESTABLISHMENT,**

ON THE SOUTH MOUNTAIN, Eight miles from Chambersburg, and about two and a half from the Turnpike Road, leaving it to the right at Porter's Inn—8 miles from Chambersburg. The road from the turnpike is in a passable condition for carriages, &c. and the accommodations at the Spring are such as he flatters himself will be pleasing to visitors.

WILLIAM REA.

June 21.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, AUDITORS, under an Act of Assembly, passed last session, to ascertain the claims against the HANOVER & CARLISLE TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, and to distribute the money arising from the tolls collected on said Road, to and among the different Creditors of said Company—

Notice is hereby Given,

that we will attend at the house of William McClellan, in the borough of Gettysburg, for that purpose, and to perform such other business as may be necessary relating to the same, on Monday the 8th day of August next.

ROBERT SMITH,

J. E. MACFARLANE,

J. B. McPHERSON,

June 14.

J. B. DANVER,

Still continues the

SILVER PLATING,

In all its various branches—and at as low a rate as any other man in the State. He is thankful for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Orders from a distance will be thankfully received, and attended to with promptness.

Gettysburg, Sept. 14.

Gettysburg Gymnasium.

THIS Institution, after having overcome the difficulties which always attend the commencement of unendowed literary establishments, has at length been placed upon a firm foundation.

All the branches of knowledge which are usually taught in similar Institutions, are here attended to:

Latin, Greek, German, Roman and Grecian Antiquities, Moral and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry with Experiments, Rhetoric, Modern & Ancient Geography with the use of the Globes, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Elements of Geometry, Surveying, Mensuration, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Differential and Integral Calculus or Fluxions, Astronomy, Philosophy of the Mind, Composition and Declamation, and Biblical Exercises on the Lord's day.

This Institution is under the immediate direction of Mr. M. JACOBS and the Rev. H. L. BAUGHER. The strictest attention is bestowed upon the morals of the pupils. Parents from a distance can, with the utmost confidence, entrust their children to the guardianship of this Institution. They may live, if desired, in the same family with either of the Teachers, who will pledge themselves to exercise over them a parental care. The location is remarkably healthy, and very convenient with reference to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or the District of Columbia. The year is divided into two sessions, ending on the last Wednesday of April and September, and succeeded each by a vacation of four weeks. Besides the public examinations at the close of each session, private examinations are held quarterly. A semi-annual report of the conduct, industry, and scholarship of each student will be sent to parents and guardians.

Price of tuition for Summer Session \$10—Winter \$14. The necessary expenses, including boarding, room-rent, washing and tuition, need not be more than from \$20 to \$25 annually.

Reference may be made to Professors S. S. Schmucker and E. L. Hazellus, Gettysburg, Pa.; Professor H. Vethake, Princeton, N. J.; Rev. C. P. Krauth, Rev. C. Deming, and Robert Ralston, Esq. Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Kurtz, Rev. J. G. Morris and Professor Miller, Baltimore; Rev. Dr. Schmucker, York, Pa.; Hon. H. A. Muhlenberg, Reading, Pa.; Rev. Mr. Ernst, Lebanon, Pa.; Rev. B. Kurtz, Hagerstown, Md.; Rev. D. F. Scheller, Frederick, Md.

June 21.

MIDDLE-CREEK**FACTORY.**

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends and the Public generally, that they have taken the well-known Establishment on Middle Creek, owned by the Rev. D. Ploutz, where they will, with promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,

OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO

Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets,**and Flannels,**

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 10th of May, at the following places, viz:

Henry Myers' Mill, in Hamilton township; C. Barnitz's Store, in Millers Town; Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill; Mr. Lambart's, at Delaplaine's Tavern, near Taneytown; Eline's Store, near Noll's Mill; Captain Sluss's; Crapster's Tavern, in Taneytown; Michael Reever's, at Noll's Mill; George Wilt's, at Sell's Mill; Conell's Tavern, at the Monocacy Bridge; Baugher's Store, in Emmittsburg; Black's Mill, on Rock-creek; Harbaugh's Tavern, near Gettysburg; Ash's Tavern, and Daner's & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg; where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N.B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions, to their Wool and Stuffs, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,

LEVY GRIBBLE.

April 19.

The LADY'S BOOK.

Published Monthly—with numerous Engravings—forming in one year Two Volumes of 336 pages each, and only \$3 per annum.

THE June number completes the first year since the work was begun. In that time, we have procured, at great expense, suitable embellishments for it, consisting of upwards of Sixty beautiful Engravings, on various subjects, and some of them of a superior and costly style. In addition to these, there may also be included two separate engraved Title Pages, with separate Indexes to accompany the volumes, and Fifteen Pieces of Music, of the most approved kinds; which, with more than Six Hundred and Seventy-two large & closely printed pages of letter press, together comprises two volumes of the Lady's Book, one of the cheapest publications in the U. States—being furnished to subscribers, monthly, at the moderate price of \$3 per annum.

Having redeemed the pledge we made to the public in the onset, to make the work creditable to ourselves, and satisfactory to all who patronized it, we feel authorized to state, that as our abilities and willingness have increased with an augmented list of subscribers, no effort shall be wanting on our part to render the future numbers, in every particular, superior to those which have been so extensively approved.

A large amount of dues on subscriptions remains uncollected. We respectfully request agents and others whose accounts are still unclosed, to forward the balances due us, in their hands, at once, that no mistakes may occur hereafter in furnishing the work promptly to those who settle their arrears. The enormous expenses which are necessarily incurred in publishing a work on the extensive scale we have adopted, does not admit of an apology for thus seasonably soliciting from all a compliance with our terms.

A few of the numbers from the 1st of January, are still on hand, and can be obtained by persons who wish to subscribe. All orders (enclosing the price of subscription) must be addressed to

L. A. GODEY & Co.

112, Chesnut st. Philadelphia.

June 14.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE MCGRAEL, late of Menden township, deceased, are requested to discharge the same without delay; and those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

CHARLES DELAP, } Adm'r.

JOHN MCGRAEL, }

June 7.

THE LAWS

PASSED at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, have been received at this Office, and are ready for delivery.

GEO. WELSH, Proth'y.

Prothonotary's Office, Adams county, June 14.

All kinds of Letter-Press**PRINTING,**

Neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."